

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44

JULY 13, 1933

No. 20

Lament of the Spinning Room Imps

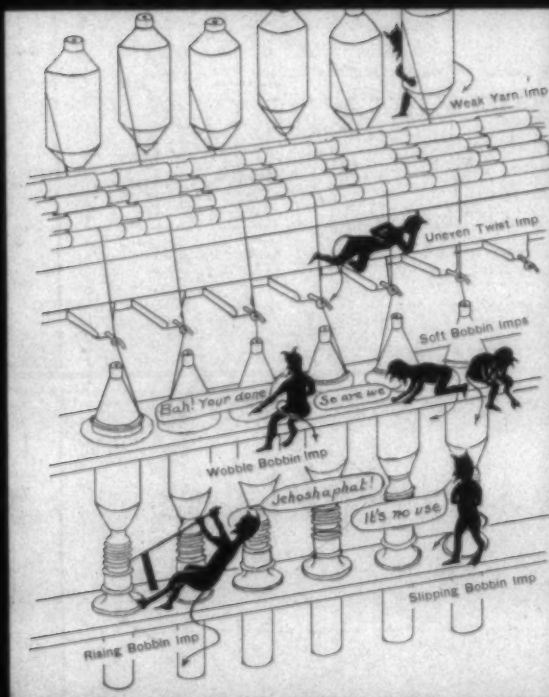
It can't be done!

No devilish prank,
No impish fun,
No mighty yank
Will pry it loose.

That bobbin sticks;
No wobble now.
We know no tricks
That show us how
To pry it loose.

No rising up;
Soft bobbins gone;
An even twist.
No imp yet born
Can pry it loose.

Our day is done,
Our jobs are lost;
We're on the run,
Whate'er the cost
We must vamoose.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44—No. 20

JULY 13, 1933

Cotton-Textile Code Effective July 17th

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has approved the code to govern operations of the cotton mills under the National Recovery Act, and the code is to become effective July 17th.

After approving the code, the President made the following statement:

"I have just approved the cotton textile code, subject to certain modifying conditions, clarifying, but not greatly affecting the proposals as submitted.

"Many significant circumstances attend this result:

"Child labor in this industry is here abolished. After years of fruitless efforts and discussions this ancient atrocity went out in a day, because this law permits employers to do by agreement that which none of them could do separately and live in competition.

"In the eyes of the whole public, there was a great conference among the very leaders of our industry, labor and social service, presided over by the government. It considered the most controverted questions in the whole economic problem—wages and hours of labor—and it brought that question to a definite conclusion.

"It dealt with facts and facts only. There was not one word of accusation. And most remarkable of all it arrives at a solution which has the unanimous approval of these conferring leaders on all three sides of the question at issue.

"I know of nothing further that could have been done. I can think of no greater achievement of co-operation, mutual understanding, and good will.

"It would be unfair to omit a word of commendation of this great industry. It has proved itself the leader of a new thing in economics and government. That took faith and courage and patriotism of the highest order. They have their reward in the results they have achieved, and the example they have given."

After approving the code, the President signed an executive order which provides for the 40-hour week and minimum wages of \$12 for Southern mills and \$13 for New England mills. Presidential approval of the code is limited to four months. The industry has the privilege of asking for a modification at any time or for renewal for another four months at any time before the expiration of the agreement.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDERS

The orders issued by President Roosevelt after signing the cotton textile code and studying the report upon it by the national recovery administration, coupled with an analysis of the textile industry, and recommendations by the labor, industrial and consumers' advisory boards follow:

In accordance with Section 3 (A), national recovery act, the cotton textile code submitted by duly qualified trade associations of the cotton textile industry on June 16, 1933, in full compliance with all pertinent provisions

of that act, is hereby approved by the President subject to the following interpretations and conditions:

(1) Limitations on the use of productive machinery shall not apply to production of tire yarns or fabrics for rubber tires for a period of three weeks after this date.

EMPLOYEE HOME OWNERSHIP

(2) The planning committee of the industry, provided for in the code, will take up at once the question of employee purchase of homes in mill villages, especially in the South, and will submit to the administration before January 1, 1934, a plan looking toward eventual employee home ownership.

(3) Approval of the minimum wages proposed by the code is not to be regarded as approval of their economic sufficiency but is granted in the belief that, in view of the large increase in wage payments provided by the code, any higher minima at this time might react to reduce consumption and employment, and on the understanding that if and as conditions improve the subject may be reopened with a view to increasing them.

INCLUDES OFFICE EMPLOYEES

(4) That office employees be included within the benefits of the code.

(5) The existing amounts by which wages in the higher-paid classes, up to workers receiving \$30 per week, exceed wages in the lowest paid classes, shall be maintained.

(6) While the exception of repair shop crews, engineers, electricians and watching crews from the maximum hour provisions is approved, it is on the condition that time and one-half be paid for overtime.

(7) While the exception of cleaners and outside workers is approved for the present, it is on condition that the planning and supervisory committee provided by Section 6 prepare and submit to the administration, by January 1, 1934, a schedule of minimum wage and of maximum hours for these classes.

(8) It is interpreted that the provisions for maximum hours establish a maximum of hours of labor per week for every employee covered, so that under no circumstances will such an employee be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours in a single week.

PIECE WORK UNDER RULE

(9) It is interpreted that the provisions for a minimum wage in this code establish a guaranteed minimum rate of pay per hour of employment regardless of whether the employee's compensation is otherwise based on a time rate or upon a piece work performance. This is to avoid frustration of the purpose of the code by changing from hour to piece-work rules.

(10) Until adoption of further provisions of this code

(Continued on Page 6)

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS



by *H*ARWOOD

"HOLD-UPS"

This is not a criminal news story but a success tale where everyone lives happily ever after—that is, everyone who has to do with this new stocking. Van Raalte introduce a flatly self-gartered, just-above-the-knee length, stocking to be worn with brief panties, thus eliminating the rolled stocking bulge beneath summer dresses. The feature of this stocking is an elastic neatly and permanently attached to the welt, which washes and will outlive the stocking. "Hold-ups" come in four shades—Fairway, Paddock, Rusk and Scotch in a sheer chiffon to retail for a dollar.

This same house has a new note in a checkered-top stocking—practical, too, each check is a run-stop and the top is unusually stretchable. It also has a "Flex toe" assuring a perfect fit.

Fall Colors

A trend for Fall is darker darks in sheerer sheers. One well-known stylist believes this will create a demand for more expensive merchandise, as dark colors do not look well in cheap hosiery and the average woman is fastidious when selecting darker tones. There is a movement on foot to talk better merchandise, quality merchandise rather than 'price,' with the idea of turning the tide of business in the right

direction for the manufacturer and retailer.

Great stress is laid by the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company upon definite colors for definite costumes. Some of the new fall colors of particular interest are



Darkee, a rich Indies brown suggested for wear with fall reds; Chestnut, a distinct red-brown, and Java, a clear bright neutral brown. Propper's Bitter-Sweet and

McCallum's Nubian, the same shade, a black-brown tone, and Dark Gunmetal are forecast as fall favorites.

There are four neutrals for the woman who will want a shade to wear with everything—Beige Neutral (Putty Beige), Gray Neutral (Peter Pan), Taupe Neutral (Nutaube) and Brown Neutral (Propper's Java and McCallum's Nut Brown).

Two new evening colors are Propper's Cameallia and McCallum's Mellow, a delicate flesh tone, corresponding to Patou's Escaille Blonde, and McCallum's Sungold and Propper's Amber, corresponding to Patou's Pain Brulle.

Propper McCallum have especially selected their fall line of colors to give a flattering effect under artificial light as much time is spent indoors during the winter months.

A "Double Season"

The New Castle Leather Company comes forward with an interesting suggestion for "a double fall season," which might apply just as well to hosiery as to shoes. For August and early September, they recommend the promotion of dark neutrals and navy blue, to be followed by the featuring of black and brown when the cool weather really begins.

They call attention to the fact that during August and most of September women wear summer clothes, and, on cool days, the things they bought during the preceding spring. They find that navy blue shoes have, during the past two years, been sold in considerable quantity during that period—which would mean that stockings to go with this type of footwear should not be overlooked during these two mid-season months. This year, because of the great popularity of grays during the past spring, they believe that women will be in the market for a second pair of gray shoes at that time, and they recommend dark gray instead of the lighter spring gray for these shoes, so that they may look new and can be worn into the winter. All of which is very interesting to the hosiery stylist!

WHAT IS YOUR STYLE PROBLEM?

This monthly feature must of necessity be general and of fairly wide scope.

The reactions of our readers and their inquiries indicate that each has his own style problem, peculiar to himself.

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Cotton-Textile Code Effective July 17th

(Continued from Page 3)

necessary to prevent any improper speeding up of work to the disadvantage of employees ("stretch-outs") and in a manner destructive of the purposes of the national industrial recovery act, it is required that any and all increases in the amount of work or production required of employees over that required on July 1, 1933, must be submitted to and approved by the agency created by Section 6 of the code and by the administration and if not so submitted such increases will be regarded as a prima facie violation of the proviso for minimum wages.

((11) The code will be in operation as to the whole industry but, opportunity shall be given for administrative consideration of every application of the code in particular instances to any person directly affected who has not in person or by a representative consented and agreed to the terms of the code. Any such person shall be given an opportunity for a hearing before the administrator or his representative, and for a stay of the application to him of any provision of the code, prior to incurring any liability to the enforcement of the code against him by any of the means provided in the national recovery act, pending such hearing. At such hearing any objection to the application of the code in the specific circumstances may be presented and will be heard.

(12) This approval is limited to a four months' period with the right to ask for a modification at any time and subject to a request for renewal for another four months at any time before its expiration.

(13) Section 6 of the code is approved on condition that the administration be permitted to name three members of the planning and supervisory committee of the industry. Such members shall have no vote but in all other respects shall be members of such planning and supervisory committee.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Section 6 of the code, referred to in the last paragraph (13) above, is reprinted herewith in full:

VI. To further effectuate the policies of the Act, the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the applicants herein, or such successor committee or committees as may hereafter be constituted by the action of the Cotton-Textile Institute, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, is set up to co-operate with the Administrator as a planning and fair practice agency for the cotton textile industry.

Such agency may from time to time present to the Administrator recommendations based on conditions in the industry as they may develop from time to time which will tend to effectuate the operation of the provisions of this Code and the policy of the National Industry Recovery Act, and in particular along the following lines:

1. Recommendations as to the requirements by the Administrator of such further reports from persons engaged in the cotton textile industry of statistical information and keeping of uniform accounts as may be required to secure the proper observance of the code and promote the proper balancing of production and consumption and the stabilization of the industry and employment.

2. Recommendations for the setting up of a service bureau for engineering, accounting, credit, and other purposes to aid the smaller mills in meeting the condi-

tions of the emergency and the requirements of this code.

3. Recommendations (1) for the requirement by the Administrator for registration by persons engaged in the cotton textile industry of their productive machinery, (2) for the requirement by the Administrator that prior to the installation of additional productive machinery by persons engaged or engaging in the cotton textile industry, except for the replacement of a similar number of existing looms or spindles or to bring the operation of existing productive machinery into balance, such persons shall secure certificates that such installation will be consistent with effectuating the policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act during the period of the emergency, and (3) for the granting or withholding by the Administrator of such certificates if so required by him.

4. Recommendations for changes in, or exemptions from the provisions of this code as to the working hours of machinery which will tend to preserve a balance of productive activity with consumption requirements, so that the interests of the industry and the public may be properly served.

TO AVOID DISCRIMINATION

5. Recommendations for the making of requirements by the Administrator as to practices by persons engaged in the cotton textile industry as to methods and conditions of trading, the naming and reporting of prices which may be appropriate to avoid discrimination, to promote the stabilization of the industry, to prevent and eliminate unfair and destructive competitive prices and practices.

6. Recommendations for regulating the disposal of distress merchandise in a way to secure the protection of the owners and to promote sound and stable conditions in the industry.

7. Recommendations as to the making available to the suppliers of credit to those engaged in the industry of information regarding terms of, and actual functioning of any or all of the provisions of the code, the conditions of the industry and regarding the operations of any and all of the members of the industry covered by such code to the end that during the period of emergency available credit may be adapted to the needs of such industry considered as a whole and to the needs of the small as well as the large units.

8. Recommendations for dealing with any inequalities that may otherwise arise to endanger the stability of the industry and of production and employment.

Such recommendations, when approved by the Administrator, shall have the same force and effect as any other provisions of this code.

Such agency is also set up to co-operate with the Administrator in making investigations as to the functioning and observance of any of the provisions of this Code, at its own instance or on complaint by any person affected, and to report the same to the Administrator.

Such agency is also set up for the purpose of investigating and informing the Administrator on behalf of the Cotton Textile Industry as to the importation of competitive articles into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of this Code and as an agency for making complaint to the President on behalf of the Cotton Textile Industry, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act with respect thereto.

Cotton acreage

Large Crowd Attends Meeting on Code in Charlotte

One of the largest crowds ever to attend a textile meeting in the South was present at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, on Wednesday for a discussion of the code under which the cotton mills will begin to operate next week. Approximately 350 manufacturers were registered for the meeting.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, its purpose being to clarify, as far as possible, the various provisions of the code. President T. M. Marchant, of the American Association, presided. He opened the meeting with an explanation of the various features of the code.

The meeting was executive in character and beyond a brief statement similar in character to the one printed on this page made after the meeting in Atlanta, no publicity was given the session. Those who attended were luncheon guests of the American Association and the meeting was resumed immediately following the lunch.

The very large crowd present and the interest shown in the code made it one of the most important gatherings Southern mill men have ever held. The meeting was still in session at the time of going to press and was expected to continue until late in the afternoon.

A great many questions that the cotton manufacturers will be concerned with when they begin operating under the code were brought up during the afternoon in an open discussion of the code provisions. The matter of operating hours under the new 40-hour shifts, the question of fixing the proper differentials in the wage scales in connection with the minimum wages and other such matters were of particular interest to those who attended.

Cotton Chutes for Fire Escapes

Cotton canvas chutes so successfully demonstrated their value as emergency fire escapes at the recent Shirokiya department store fire in Tokyo, that their general use has been authorized in Japan. The New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute is advised that the Japanese Department of Home Affairs has prepared regulations providing that all large buildings be equipped with these chutes as auxiliary fire escapes.

At the Tokyo fire, a large number of people were rescued from the fifth floor of the store by means of the chutes. This practical demonstration, according to the Institute, points to the possibility of a large outlet for cotton canvas as emergency fire escapes in the United States. They appear to be particularly appropriate, the Institute states, for use in summer hotels, hospitals, schools and similar institutions of the older type where adequate fire escape facilities of the modern permanent type cannot be completely installed. In many such places rope and chain installations are serving as auxiliaries to the permanent escapes.

Canvas chutes would offer the same evacuation facilities as spiral tubular metal chutes sometimes permanently installed in institutional buildings in this country, at the same time affording the utmost service flexibility in that the canvas chute may be moved from one danger point to another as emergencies arise.

The chutes, as used in Japan, are made of canvas reinforced with heavy cords with the upper opening hinged like a jaw. A heavy iron bar is fastened to the lower part of the "jaw" extensible to fit various widths of windows. When in place the upper "jaw" is raised and locked into position. The chute forms an inclined tunnel

from a window to an adjoining roof or to the ground where the lower end is held by firemen or other rescuers. When not in use the chutes are reeled up like a large hose. In case of fire they are unreel out of appropriate windows, and the upper ends fastened in place.

Fire stations in Japan are equipped with the canvas chutes, which suggests a place for them in the equipment of volunteer fire organizations in this country. The Institute brought this form of emergency fire escape to the Underwriters Laboratories and was informed that manufacturers contemplating production of such chutes could submit them to the laboratories, if they so desired, for a practical test.

Discuss Code At Atlanta Meeting

Atlanta, Ga.—A large number of Southern cotton manufacturers met here Tuesday to discuss the cotton textile code. They gave unanimous endorsement to the textile industry code, but made no public prediction as to the extent it would increase the volume of employment and wages in Southern mills.

After the conference behind closed doors, W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said those angles were discussed only from the standpoint of estimates by Federal administrators that the code would add about 100,000 to payrolls of the industry generally.

He declared Southern manufacturers at this stage do not know how much their employment and the bulk of wages will be expanded.

T. M. Marchant, of Greenville, S. C., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, explained the code signed by President Roosevelt Sunday night. Its major provisions are the establishment of a maximum week of 40 hours for labor and 80 hours for productive machinery, a minimum wage of \$12 in the South and \$13 in the North and the elimination of children under 16 from the payrolls.

A statement issued after the meeting made one reference to employment and wage expansion. It read:

"It is estimated that the provisions of the code, which affects every cotton textile mill in the United States, will put back to work in this industry approximately 100,000 workers. The employment of these additional workers in the industry, and conformity with the minimum wage provisions of the code on the part of the mills, will result in substantial increases in purchasing power within the industry."

Further down was this statement:

"The unanimity of the minds of the manufacturers present was forcibly expressed during the meeting in a unanimous resolution endorsing the action of the committee (the code committee of the textile industry) and thanking them for the highly constructive work on their part which resulted in the approved code.

"As is evident in a reading of the code, there are certain general provisions which are not specific in different divisions of the industry. These general principles were discussed and will later be carried into specific application by smaller groups of mills, either manufacturers of similar commodities or mills situated in particular areas."

The statement said the processing tax, which probably will be assessed under the agricultural adjustment act, was discussed incidentally, and indicated "a feeling of doubt as to the influence it might have upon the price of commodities."

The conference was attended by manufacturers from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Planning Rayon Fabrics to Meet Style Trends *

FABRIC development, particularly with rayons, if it is to mean anything at all, must be closely correlated with fashion trends. The designer of fabrics must not only be a keen observer of fabric styles, but also must watch closely changes in the character of apparel worn.

As expert as a fabric designer may be he cannot disregard the dictates of fashion. He may decide that a specific construction is a good one, but if this weave is not in complete accord with the style, he is just wasting his time and money. Observation of coming garment styles is also important, in that, the character of the garment may many times dictate the type of fabric that should be employed.

The reliability, accuracy and completeness of the advance fashion information all are points of the utmost consideration. There are two fields of information—foreign and domestic—and the use of one without the other is oftentimes dangerous. The foreign sources include samples of new fabrics developed by leading European manufacturers and generally received from a private agent. Fabric and garment style trends are reported by private style advisors and further information along this line is obtained in the fashion cables of the openings as published in the daily publication devoted to women's wear, and the interpretation of such cables as are given in the magazines of fashion.

Domestic points of information include dress stylists, leading dress creators, stylists of the important department stores and specialty shops as well as converters and manufacturers of the better types of fabrics. Observation of the garments worn by society leaders at important events is often a sound inspiration.

As illustrating the above, if suits are to come in as an important fashion, it means that the shirt or blouse trade will require proper fabrics that will work up in harmony with the outer garment. This would mean that the blouse fabric would tend toward a soft, mellow material such as satin, fine crepes or radium types.

There seems to be a definite sequence of fabrics. It is well to go back a period of years to determine how one type of construction followed another. As for instance it is found that satins and taffetas generally precede or immediately follow ribbed fabrics, such as bengalines, poplins and failles. Crepes are always in demand in one form or another. A large print season accentuates this demand.

If indications show a preference for the woolen or cloth types of material, this same feeling should be transposed to rayon constructions. An example of this transposition is the sand crepe class of materials which started out as an all-silk fabric, was adapted to rayon, so that today the construction is predominately rayon.

It is merely a dyeing and finishing process sometimes which makes a new cloth out of an old construction or fabric. In past months, it was not necessary to make a new satin to get the lacquer finish. This was simply obtained by taking a good satin and in finishing put on the lacquer or cire finish.

*A paper presented by Carl C. Mattman, Jr. (1916), at the Thirty-second annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School.

PLANNING THE DETAILS

After decision has been reached as to the class of fabric to be designed, it is necessary to put all of the fabrics it is proposed to make on paper almost the same as an architect would who is planning a house. In order to keep expenses within reasonable limits, it is necessary to have the proper warp construction thought out before putting it on paper. The possibility of obtaining other weaves from this same warp should be borne in mind. This necessitates putting this warp on a number of shafts in order to obtain flexibility in weaves without the necessity of redrawing the warp for each new fabric. For this, the straight draw is the most practical to use, regardless of what weave it has been decided to make.

It is well to note at this point that as certain fabrics need more or less warp ends than those required in another warp, it is necessary to have at least five or six warp constructions in mind so that they, too, may be put into work.

The next consideration is the filling yarns to be used. In each of the weaves, it is desirable to try as many different yarns as seems practical and possible. They could be acetates, viscose rayon, spun rayon, spun silk, silk, wool yarn and novelty yarns, etc., and the size could make the resulting samples range from light to heavy weights.

Many fabrics are born out of the idea of combining entirely different yarns. Therefore, it is unwise, no matter how anxious the designer is to work up one yarn, to try and compose the material of it. Some of the most interesting effects in the textile business in the last few years have been obtained in the combination of rayon with other yarns.

It is necessary for the fabric designer to have absolute knowledge of as many textile yarns as possible; know exactly what each yarn will or will not do, not only as to weaving, but as to dyeing and finishing to obtain the proper final results.

Rather than being convinced that some construction arrived at early in the experiments is the most desirable, it is wise to make strike-offs of about a half yard of the different filling constructions which were laid out on paper. Very often some of the later attempts are much better than what first seemed to be a desirable cloth.

Each strike-off should be boiled off by the designer and allowed to act in its own tendency. In view of the different weaves and different yarns, the blanket finish of the goods should be avoided. By the boiling off of each strike-off almost as soon as it has been completed, the designer can often remedy a faulty construction by adding or deducting a few picks.

After definitely deciding from the strike-offs which are the particular cloths that are wanted, then it is advisable to make at least forty to fifty yards of the approved constructions. After this has been done, it is necessary to inform the dyer and finisher of complete details as to warp, filling and construction plus the desired results wanted. This, of course, is necessary, because the finisher cannot be expected to read minds and determine what effects are wanted. Here, also, the little boil-off sample comes into play again, because it will show graph-

ically what is wanted. It is very important that the fabric development man and the finisher have complete confidence in each other and will co-operate to the fullest extent. From the selfish point of view of the designer, it must be remembered that the dyer and finisher can make or break a cloth otherwise satisfactory.

It is also important that the entire first piece is not given to the dyer. About fifteen yards should be retained in the greige, so that if the first dyed piece is not correct, another few yards are available for further experiments in finishing.

Now that the complete line has been made up and is back in the hands of the designer, the proper way of merchandising the fabric is to show the fabrics to those from whom the inspiration was gained, for their comment.

Further exploitation of the fabrics depends upon the business connection of the designer, the rest of the approach depending upon whether he is working for a yarn company or for some other organization.

Mercerizers to Draft Code

A meeting to pass on a code of fair competition for manufacturers and producers of mercerized yarns was held in Philadelphia, with representatives from practically every producer in the field present. J. S. Verleden, president of Mercerizers Association of America, who presided, said that although the mercerized industry would subscribe to the cotton textile code, a separate one was necessary for the processing trade.

Under the proposed code, mercerizers would set up an executive committee for the purpose of administering its provisions, consisting of five members, of whom four shall represent each of the following districts: Carolina, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and the Eastern district. The fifth member may be selected from any district.

The article relating to "selling prices and method," states: "It shall be an unfair method of competition for any concern to sell merchandise or services below the selling prices fixed by the executive committee during the period for which such respective selling prices shall have been determined." It was explained that Ralph E. Loper Company, engineering firm, will make a cost survey of the industry from which the executive committee, from time to time, will "fix the minimum selling prices for each count and description of processed yarn," and for partly processed yarns.

Discussion brought out that minimum prices to be set are to be cost prices, as developed by the Loper firm's survey.

Sales shall be made on following scale of discounts and charges: "Two per cent within thirty days; 2 per cent for payments up to the tenth provimo, with privilege of postdating from the 25th of the month to the first of the following month; 2½ per cent for payment within ten days; 2½ per cent c. o. d., or sight draft, bill of lading attached; 2½ per cent cash before delivery. Anticipation at the rate of 6 per cent per annum."

Violations of code are to be reported to executive committee, which in turn is authorized to report same to duly constituted public authorities.

The Mercerizers' Association of America is named as the agency of the industry to collect statistics and to receive code violation reports. Members will be assessed about one-tenth of 1 cent per pound of yarn, for dues.

Although it has been thought the 40-80-hour work week adopted for cotton textile industry would be incorporated in mercerizers' code, active debate developed

that this might cause overproduction of mercerized yarns. An impartial group will make a production survey and hours of work will be decided upon when it is complete.

Checking Up On Causes of Defects in Hosiery Helps Mills

The Better Testing Bureau, New York, points out that the hosiery mills could learn much of value by analyzing all hosiery returned to them because of consumer complaints and use the knowledge thus gained by improving the products to cut down on complaints.

A number of mills which have been keeping a record of the reasons why their hosiery was returned have materially reduced their losses from this source.

The Better Testing Bureau, in summarizing the results of their analysis of hosiery returns, have compiled the following causes of damages to hosiery and the causes thereof:

1. Yarn defects: (a) Waste, poor knots and bad casts. These defects cause the yarns to break out because of fiber being wasted or bunched in tying knots and piecing up ends in reeling and throwing, thereby placing the strain on too few of the yarn filaments.

2. Manufacturing Defects: (a) Broken seams in leg. (b) Breaks at fabric narrowings. (c) Breaks at corners of instep. (d) Breaks along seams. (e) Breaks at joinings. (f) Breaks at bottom of double welt.

With the exception of broken seams in the legs of stockings, all of the damages listed under manufacturing defects are said to occur as a rule in hosiery prematurely, due to normal strains of wear causing the weakened areas to break out. These damages develop into runs from no apparent causes and are not such as would be expected to result from pulled and cut threads, etc., during actual wear of the hosiery. Broken seams refer to occasions where a seam runs out. Hosiery sometimes open during wear where the seam piecings are made.

3. Service of Consumer Damages: (a) Pulled threads in leg. This damage is the result of catching the fabric and snagging the threads during wear. Pulled threads damage the appearance of hosiery and when they break, which is usually the case, runs are produced. (b) Wear in leg at edges of heel splicings. (c) Wear at great and fifth toe joints, along edges of sole splicings and fabric of instep. (d) Wear in toe. (e) Wear in heel. (f) Wear of seams in heels where tops of shoes rub hosiery in back. (g) Washing.

Code for Knit Outerwear Mills

The code which is to be submitted by the National Knitted Outerwear Association is to contain the following features:

The 40-hour week, limited to two shifts, total 80 hours.

Minimum wages, \$13, male and female workers.

Learners to get \$9 per week for 12 weeks' apprenticeship.

Persons under 16 will not be employed.

Consignment of goods, misbranding, rebates and allowances to be eliminated.

Maximum discount, 3 per cent on goods sold to distributors, 8 per cent to retailers.

No samples to be left with customers

Special packing to be supplied to manufacturer by customer.

PERSONAL NEWS

In returning to this position, Colonel Payne retires from the presidency and directorate of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., with which company he became affiliated upon the advent of the Roosevelt regime.

J. W. Engle has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Hannah-Pickett Mills No. 1, Rockingham, N. C.

Theodore P. Morris, who has been manager in charge of production of the Bladenboro Mills, Bladenboro, N. C., has resigned to accept a similar position with the Hampton Company, East Hampton, Mass.

Col. H. F. Williamson, who has retired as manager of the American Net & Twine Co., Anniston, Ala., effective August 1, as noted last week, will go to his old home in Massachusetts prior to returning there to manage his private affairs. He will be succeeded here by A. E. Massey, who has been superintendent of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta.

Col. Frederick Payne has been elected chairman of the board of the Greenfield Tap & Die Corp., of Greenfield, Mass., the presidency of which he resigned three years ago to become assistant Secretary of War under the Hoover Administration. From this position he directed the Government's vast peace time program for the mobilization of industry to meet any position of future wage emergency.

Willis H. Slane, secretary and treasurer of Slane Hosiery Mills, Inc., and president of Lock-Knit Hosiery Mills Company, and members of the local depositors' committee of the North Carolina Bank & Trust Co., was elected to represent the High Point, Burlington, Salisbury, Spencer, and Monroe, N. C., branches of the North Carolina bank as a director on the new Statewide bank being organized to succeed the North Carolina Bank & Trust Co., Page Trust Company and Independence Trust Company.

C. C. Armstrong, of Gastonia, who has been a vice-president of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, has been appointed vice-president and assistant treasurer of the American Combed Yarn Corporation, the American Cotton Mills, operated by the Goldberg interests. He will make headquarters at Bessemer City. Prior to the formation of Textiles, Inc., Mr. Armstrong was president of the Armstrong group of about ten mills.

Hill Hunter, who has been purchasing agent for the Cone group of mills, Greensboro, for many years, will fill the position of secretary and general manager of Proximity Manufacturing Company and Revolution Cotton Mills, succeeding the late J. C. Hardin. As purchasing agent of the Cone Mills Mr. Hunter has demonstrated unusual ability and his promotion to the position he is to fill was anticipated by many. Mr. Hunter is a graduate of North Carolina State College. He is well versed in the many phases of textile manufacturing and is therefore admirably fitted for his new position. The promotion of Mr. Hunter is consistent with the promotion policy of the Cone Mills, that of promoting members of the organization when vacancies occur. Mr. Hunter started with the Cone organization in 1899 as an office boy.

Charles W. Causey, for many years head of Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., who was injured Sunday night, July 1, in an automobile wreck near New Bern, is now in Wesley Long Hospital, where he will be a patient for several days. His chief injury is a severely bruised hip, but his condition was reported Monday night as steadily improving. He was brought back to Greensboro by John Scott, his brother-in-law.

Mrs. Causey, who was also injured in the wreck, was removed Monday to Memorial Hospital in Richmond, Va. She is suffering from two fractured vertebrae in the neck, it was learned from her brother, Mr. Scott, upon his return to Greensboro Monday night. Accompanying Mrs. Causey to Richmond from New Bern, where she had been a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, were her son, Charles W. Causey, Jr., and his wife.

Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and a member of the Cotton Textile Committee of 20, has declined to run for Governor of Alabama, a position which his father, B. B. Comer, once held.

Mr. Comer had received numerous requests that he run, on the plea that the State needs a "business man" as Governor. He declined, he said, chiefly on account of his health and the fact that he is "temperamentally disinclined" to submit himself to the strenuous demands of the campaign.

Beattie Re-elected Head of S. C. Group

Greenville, S. C.—Tentative agreement for the cotton textile code to be operative under the Industrial Recovery Act was given Friday by members of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association in their annual meeting here after they had re-elected S. M. Beattie, of Greenville, president.

Application of the code to the cotton textile industry was discussed at length at the afternoon session at the Poinsett Hotel by T. M. Marchant and R. E. Henry, of Greenville, and Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, all directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York, which will act as arbiter in the operation of the code. The session was closed.

The meeting was executive, but at its conclusion, William P. Jacobs, of Clinton, secretary-treasurer, said mills would participate in provisions of the code "100 per cent."

A. F. McKissick, of Greenville, was named vice-president of the association and Mr. Jacobs was re-elected as secretary-treasurer. Members of the new executive committee are Capt. E. A. Smythe, Balfour, N. C.; J. C. Evins, Spartanburg; E. F. Woodside, Greenville; T. M. Marchant, Greenville; W. S. Nicholson, Union; V. M. Montgomery, Spartanburg; W. E. Beattie, Greenville; H. Gordon Smith, Winnsboro; W. P. Hamrick, Columbia; James P. Gossett, Columbia; J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, and C. M. Bailey, Clinton.

Reports were offered by the following committee chairmen; E. A. Smyth, T. M. Marchant, T. Frank Watkins, Anderson; Carl R. Cunningham, Atlanta, and W. A. Moorhead, Goldville.

Approximately 150 members of the association attended the meeting, which began at 10 a. m. With nearly all member mills represented, it was the largest attendance in recent years.

President Beattie, in addressing the association, discussed various problems facing the industry and said executives had a duty to perform to their stockholders and as well as the hundreds of employees dependent on them for a living.

Tar Heels in Washington

T. D. Kemp, Jr., has been writing sketches of North Carolinians in Washington, D. C., and among them is the following of W. A. Graham Clark, a brother of David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin.

"One of the most interesting men in the world is North Carolina's Mr. W. A. Graham Clark of Raleigh. He is our department of Commerce's textile expert. In two extended trips around the world Mr. Clark visited every country known to man with exception of eight or nine.

Born in Raleigh 54 years ago, he is the son of Chief Justice Walter Clark and Susan Washington (Graham) Clark. He received his degree in mechanical engineering from North Carolina State College in 1899. He spent two more years at Cornell, and in 1901 became general manager of a large North Carolina cotton mill.

"In 1906 he joined the Department of Commerce in Washington and since that time has been connected with the Government. His trips around the world, at the Government's expense, were for the purpose of 'investigating markets for American cotton mill products, and studying the methods of foreign competitors.'

"At present he is chief of the Textile Division, United States Tariff Commission, and although his duties are mainly of an advisory and supervisory nature he has found time to write various surveys, for publication, dealing with tariff matters.

"During the preparation of the tariff act of 1922, and again during the preparation of the act of 1930, he spent considerable time with the ways and means committee and with the Senate finance committee, helping them to accurately word and logically arrange the textile tariff schedules.

"He is the dean of the division chiefs of the Tariff Commission, and his long experience in textiles and his thorough investigations all over the world, make him one of the most sought-after men in Washington."

Wm. D. Anderson Sees New Day for Cotton Textiles

William D. Anderson, president of Bibb Manufacturing Company, telegraphed to the Daily News Record from Macon, Ga., his approval of the action of the President in promulgating the cotton textile code, as follows:

"The textile code as approved by the President offers the opportunity for a most constructive program in both the manufacture and merchandising of cotton textiles. Through limitation of hours of machinery operation, there will be a control of production that will prevent the market being flooded with an excess of goods regardless of the demand.

"The limitation as to hours of work and the establishment of a minimum wage, which cannot under the President's interpretation and conditions become the minimum wage, will mean the reabsorption of all the trained textile workers that are available and probably the training of many who have never worked in a mill and the employment of all at wages that will enable them to become real consumers of textile products, as well as other commodities.

"The task of those who attempt to intelligently merchandise the products for which they are responsible will be greatly simplified and the urge for poor merchandising will be minimized. It seems to me that we shall see a

stabilization of the prices of textile products of all kinds that will be very welcome to the converter, jobber, cutter and retailer.

"Under the new conditions, our customers can afford to operate with their normal skill and sagacity without any fear of seeing a demoralization of values after a purchase has been made. Altogether, it seems to me that a new day has dawned for all who are in any way concerned with the manufacture and distribution of cotton textiles.

Research on Mercerization

The improved appearance and strength of cotton fabrics that have been mercerized are matters of general knowledge and considerable appreciation on the part of the consumer. While the process has been employed for some time, the manufacturer in his desire to capitalize the utmost possibilities of mercerization is still experimenting to obtain maximum benefits. Because of that interest, research has been instituted by the Textile Foundation to further knowledge of the process and methods of application.

"Some faulty conclusions have arisen concerning the cause and effect of mercerization," says John B. Calkin, Fellow of the Textile Foundation, working under the direction of Prof. Wilder D. Bancroft at Cornell University.

"Certain investigators have ascribed to cellulose the property of forming definite chemical compounds with caustic soda, thus accounting for mercerization," states Mr. Calkin's report made public today. "The first compound claimed by this group, sodium cellulose, is said to occur at about 16-25 per cent caustic solution. Other investigators have arrived at their conclusions on the formation of definite compounds by erroneous application of the phase rule propounded by J. Willard Gibbs.

"Our results and the interpretation of certain other results, indicate that only a partial picture is given by the usual method of attack," Calkin states. "We have found three different curves under the following conditions—(1) native cotton with increasing concentration of caustic solution, (2) native cotton pretreated with sufficiently concentrated caustic solution, washed and air dried; and (3) cotton with decreasing concentration. Cotton pretreated with caustic solution will take up more caustic soda or dye from respective solutions but there are indications that it is possible, at least in part, to reverse this condition. So far none of our data give evidence of the formation of the sodium cellulose compound.

"The method developed by Vieweg, whereby the caustic taken up is calculated by determining the change in concentration before and after adding the cellulose, has been our line of approach to date. This method gives low values, as it is applicable only where no solvent is taken up by the solid phase. The water from the caustic solution is taken up by the cellulose. Two investigators have published results on centrifuging. We shall try the centrifuging method as a means of ascertaining when all the excess caustic solution has been removed.

"Results of our research show a higher value for the amount taken up from alcoholic caustic solution than from aqueous solution. We have found by the use of cellophane, a non-fibrous form of cellulose, that cellulose takes up little, if any, absolute alcohol when immersed in the pure solvent. With these facts as a basis we are turning our attention to the role of the caustic and of the water in mercerization," Calkin reports.

The Cotton Situation

BY C. T. REVERE

Munds, Winslow & Potter.

It is doubtful if ever before in the history of cotton it required so many talents to gauge the price movements of this commodity. In what one might be justified in calling "Good Old Days," about all that was necessary was to have a working knowledge of supply and demand factors, ability to read the weather map, and a fairly wide acquaintance in the South to obtain information regarding the growing crop.

Now it is necessary to be an authority on foreign exchange, to be familiar with no end of monetary mysteries—thereby including the extent to which the gold content of the dollar should be devalued, the effect of this or that nation going off the gold standard—and to have such close diplomatic acquaintance with the Chancellories of the Old World as to be able to read the minds of Prime Ministers, Dictators, and no end of lesser luminaries. The internal and external financial position of each major nation must be considered. To devalue or not to devalue? What will be the effect of France abandoning the gold standard? Why should not the Far East be deliriously optimistic over a rise in the price of silver? Meantime the cotton trade of the world waits on a whisper from Bonnet, Chamberlain, or our own Professor Moley.

Passing to our internal situation, it may be stated without reservation that the average citizen of the United States is quite pleased with the pick-up in business, the evidence of more buying power, with that buying power more freely exercised in the purchase of everything from boots and shoes to medium priced motor cars, with the increase in power consumption, with the rise in carloadings, and the gain in the output of practically every industry in this blessed land.

Of course we are a little disturbed over the possible repercussions from the Industrial Recovery Bill. It looks as if the producer of raw materials and the horny-handed son of toil would be the chief beneficiaries from this piece of legislation and the character of its administration. Apparently the New Deal is going to give us also a New Era. Hitherto the *laissez faire* economists have been thoroughly committed to the theory that a moderate concentration of wealth in a few hands was not a bad thing for the community, for business philosophers made the interesting discovery that Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, and others in their plutocratic class did not wear more than one suit of clothes at a time, that they dined rather rigidly instead of indulging in prodigal Lucullan banquets, and that the increment accruing to them instead of being dissipated in mass consumption has constituted the capital reservoir of a capitalistic society.

It looks as if we were committed to another policy—to spread the fruits of production over a wider area in order that the masses might eat, drink and be merry, provide themselves with radios, go to the movies, and let the morrow take care of itself so far as capital reserves are concerned. This is the purely economic side of this new development, and it may work out better than some of the cynics portend.

Meantime the cotton trade is concerned chiefly with the progress of the acreage reduction campaign. The Government has made a most benignant offer to its embattled agriculturists, particularly those in the cotton

belt. It has presented them a choice of taking cotton at six cents per pound with an additional largesse in the form of rental ranging from \$7 to \$10 per acre, or it permits them to select a cash rental, based on productivity of land, ranging from \$7 to \$20 per acre. Secretary Wallace and his colleagues are confronted with the pardonable desire of the Southern cotton grower to assume that land producing an average of about one-quarter of a bale per acre should be rated at three-quarters of a bale to a bale per acre, thus requiring a rental of \$15 to \$20 per acre. This attitude presents a troublesome dilemma: Will the farmer on infertile land reject \$7 per acre and refuse to sign up, or will the complacent Government agent compromise and make acceptable terms?

This, in our opinion, is the ugly problem by which the acreage reduction campaign is faced. This noble experiment is forced to encounter the fundamental selfishness of human nature. It would be tragic, in view of the high impulses behind the agricultural relief program to have the project go on the rocks because of the short-sightedness of the supposed beneficiaries.

In spite of all these obstacles, the administrators of the relief program appear to be confident that the campaign will be successful and that at least eleven million acres now presumed to be under cultivation will be plowed up and consigned to the weeds, or, better still, be planted to legumes to insure soil fertility.

There is another aspect to the situation quite apart from acreage reduction, and this is the determined attitude of the President and his close advisors to lift prices regardless of agricultural obstructionists. This purpose is strongly aided at this time by an under-supplied condition in the necessity divisions. Four years of under-consumption and under-buying have left their earmarks of scarcity. A rise in buying power has disclosed this to an amazing degree.

The time may come when inflationary methods may be invoked. The commodity price goal, according to latest advices, is not the level of 1926, but that of 1924-25 which was much higher. Speculation, induced by hope of inflation, may be counted upon to play a helpful part.

After this, when commodity prices reach the desired level, we may see a devaluation of the gold content of the dollar to be followed by the institution of a managed currency to maintain price stability on the basis of the devalued dollar.

The United States undoubtedly is in a peculiarly strategic position to undertake such a program. The fear that we may have a runaway or uncontrolled inflation in terms of foreign currencies is hardly justified, in view of our creditor position and the fact that the United States still is the main world purveyor of raw materials. Extreme devaluation of the dollar would have a normal check through foreign purchases of dollars to meet payments on debts or for raw material purchases. On the other hand, it is contended by the inflationists, an unwelcome rise in the dollar could be checked by devaluation of its gold content.

To many conservatives and even semi-conservatives, the program has many of the aspects of a journey to Wonderland with Alice. Nevertheless the citizens of the

United States would be open to the charge of ingratitude to the Administration for their release from fear of imminent catastrophe if they were not willing to go along further with the New Deal and estimate its future benefits by those that have accrued since March 4, 1933. In fact, the time may come when this nation will want to celebrate that date in its annals as thankfully as it has commemorated July 4, 1776.

Cotton Acreage 11.6% Above 1932

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture estimates cotton acreage in cultivation July 1, 1933, as 40,798,000, or 11.6 per cent of the 36,542,000 in cultivation on July 1, 1932.

Cotton acreage estimated in cultivation July 1 by States follows:

Virginia	78,000
North Carolina	1,324,000
South Carolina	1,779,000
Georgia	2,867,000
Florida	122,000
Missouri	451,000
Tennessee	1,167,000
Alabama	3,245,000
Mississippi	3,936,000
Louisiana	1,804,000
Texas	15,767,000
Oklahoma	4,122,000
Arkansas	3,642,000
New Mexico	116,000
*Arizona	137,000
California	222,000
All others	19,000

U. S. total 40,798,000

*Including Pima Egyptian long staple cotton estimated at 27,000 acres this year, compared with 22,000 in cultivation July 1, 1932.

Cotton acreage in cultivation July 1, 1933, in Lower California (Id Mexico) which is not included in the California figures nor in the United States total is estimated at 54,000 acres, 200 per cent of the 27,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1932. Ten-year average abandonment 1923-32 is estimated at 0.9 per cent.

The cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1 in this country, besides being 11.6 per cent above last year is 4.3 per cent above 1931. It is still 11.3 per cent less than the record acreage of 45,972,000 acres planted in 1925 and is 1.5 per cent less than the five-year average from 1928 to 1932, the Department commented. This estimate does not take into account any reduction in acreage that may be made by farmers under the cotton reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the acreage reduction goal has been reached the exact amount thereof will be announced.

The Department report carries no estimate of probable production. While not so observed by the Department, it is apparent that the increased acreage has made greater the problem of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. There must be taken out of production some 4,000,000 acres to bring the acreage for harvest down to last year.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture expressed themselves unperturbed over the report of acreage increases.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said that the estimates the department officials had in mind were for an acreage increase of from 8 per cent to 9 per cent, and that the cotton report shows that the department has about as big a job as it expected.

Oscar Johnson, financial director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said that the report was about in line with his personal expectations, based upon reports which he has been receiving in his own office.

From the beginning the agricultural adjustment association has based its calculations on an acreage of not less than 40,000,000 acres. He declared that no statement on acreage reduction or the amount of bales by which the current crop must be reduced has issued from the department.

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New Deal Is Here

The New Deal is here.

President Roosevelt has formally approved the code that will govern cotton mill operations under the Recovery Act. He has issued orders to make the code effective.

Beginning Monday, July 17, every cotton mill in the United States is expected to limit operations to the 40-80-hour week.

No employee may work more than 40 hours weekly, no productive equipment may run more than 80 hours.

Minimum wages, scales, \$13 for the North and \$12 for the South, go into effect.

No person under 16 years of age may be employed in a cotton mill.

These are the chief features of the code that are to go into effect on July 17. Other provisions, including the adjustments of wages for clerical workers, are to be worked out by July 30.

The only mills exempted beyond July 17 are the tire fabric plants which have until July 30 to meet the new conditions.

The cotton textile industry is the first to begin operations under the most gigantic industrial experiment ever conducted in this country. Naturally there are many questions in the minds of the mill men regarding the new conditions under which they will operate. The two meetings this week, one in Atlanta and one in Charlotte, should give an opportunity for threshing out many perplexities regarding the new law.

The original code and its revisions have already been published in these columns. The full text of President Roosevelt's orders for putting the code in operation are published in this issue. They should be carefully read.

Under the new law, mill conditions all over the country are leveled off to an equal basis. All the mills will operate the same number of hours and are expected to pay virtually the same wage scales.

As we see it, there is nothing in the law to take care of the weak, poorly managed mill. Good management, efficient machinery supervision and operation are going to be more important than ever before. When the law reaches into the matter of unfair competition, price cutting and similar market policies, quality will become more essential than ever. Every mill that successfully meets competition is going to have to have modern equipment. It must operate not only at maximum capacity, but at maximum efficiency. When the market settles down to the New Deal, running a cotton mill profitably is going to demand a great deal more than merely starting up the machinery and turning out the goods.

Textile Union Tactics

Over a period of many years we have seen the efforts of the textile unions to establish themselves among Southern mill employees. Often their sporadic attempts at organization have flared into strikes that brought nothing but disappointment to the mill workers.

Time after time we have seen groups of mill people enlist under the union banner. Lured by the empty promises of union leaders, they have invariably known only the hardships brought about by lost wages while they were on strike.

Again the union organizers have come South. Spurred by the provisions of the National Recovery Act they have visions of rich pickings in the Southern field.

In seeking to take advantage of the situation, the unionists pursue the same old tactics. They have not changed a particle. It's the same old story of misrepresentation, of leadership dedicated to one idea—selfish gain.

Already the union leaders have been telling the employees that the only way they can obtain the benefits granted them under the textile code is to join the union. Statements to this effect, printed in circulars distributed to prospective members, have been called to the attention of General Johnson, administrator of the Recovery Act.

A newspaper dispatch from Washington, commenting upon this phase of union activity, says:

A statement by Johnson asserting that "it is not the duty of the (recovery) administration to act as an agent to unionize labor in any industry and, as has repeatedly been stated, it will not so act."

Johnson referred specifically to "circulars and other

literature" allegedly distributed by labor unions, claiming the purpose of the recovery act was to unionize labor "or that the only way you can secure benefits under that act is to join unions."

As we have stated before, the mill workers have a perfect right to join a labor union or any other organization that they see fit. It is their privilege.

At the same time it is a pity that they cannot see the folly of aligning themselves with the "outsiders" who have never showed more than a selfish interest in the mill workers.

As a matter of fact there is less reason for the mill workers to join a union than ever before. The unions have always promised to force higher wages and fewer hours. Under the Recovery program, the government is actually guaranteeing the workers higher wages and shorter hours. In the final analysis, the union now has nothing to stand on, not an empty promise left in the bag.

If we could have the ear of every person employed in a cotton mill today we would say to them:

"It is your privilege to join a union if you care to. But remember this. You don't have to join any union, pay any dues or initiation fees in order to get the higher wages and shorter hours specified in the Recovery Act. The government has promised both and you will get both."

Market Conditions

The most pressing problem in the textile markets is the adjustment of prices to meet the higher costs to come under the terms of the Recovery Act. This adjustment will take time. In the meantime, while demand is strong, both buyers and sellers are proceeding rather cautiously until conditions are more settled. Buyers are keeping a close check on prices as they are being marked up all along the line, but at the moment are not placing much business.

One problem that is creating much difficulty is that of arriving at a uniform application of the labor clauses that apply to existing contracts. Fear is expressed in some quarters that cotton goods consumption will be checked by the higher prices that must be passed along to consumers unless all other industries are very prompt in adopting codes that will increase purchasing power.

Many mills are withdrawn from the market this week and it is expected that they are going to be slow to quote prices until they are actually operating under the code and have a clearer understanding of just what their costs are going to be.

In regard to the payment to be made on labor clauses in cotton goods contracts, the *Daily News Record* carries the following interesting comment:

Under the proposed formula of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the mills would present a cross-section of the industry's costs before and after the industrial recovery act went into effect. From this data, the mills and selling houses would strike an average basis of "difference."

Doubt was voiced in several buying quarters as to whether mills could be considered impartial judges of their own cost data in calculating such differentials. As a practical way of removing any skepticism on that score, it was suggested that an outside agency be set up, preferably governmental engineers, to pass upon the accuracy and fairness of the yard-stick finally adopted. Such action is permissive under the recovery code.

Beside assuring maximum accuracy, it was emphasized that intervention by governmental engineers would be especially helpful in deciding contracts of a more difficult nature, where neither the buyer nor the seller could come to an amicable agreement.

Everywhere in the market commendation was heard for spirit of fair-play demonstrated by the sellers in approaching the problem of adjusting these contracts. Nevertheless, it was pointed out, such good intentions would not alter the fact that the "burden of proof" is carried by the mill, who is the only agency entirely informed on its own costs. The buyers stress that they are perfectly willing to pay a fair cost increase, but they do not want to feel that any producer is using the adjustment as a pretext for an extra profit. Hence, the suggestion of an impartial analysis by governmental engineers.

Among the questions raised by buyers was whether the differentials would be ultimately calculated in "cost averages" or "fixed price averages." The only logical and sound method, sellers explain in this regard, is to apply "cost averages" in working out differentials. Since there is a wide range of difference between the highest and lowest cost mills, it is obvious that such an average might seem equitable to one producer and unfair to another. The problem, then, would be just as much one of reconciling the seller to an "average solution," as the buyer. Hence, both selling agents and buyers stress, it is absolutely essential that the "formula" be based upon fair fundamentals, fairly arrived at.

It is also explained by the sellers, that establishment of a uniform differential does not preclude the effecting of separate and individual settlements between buyers and sellers in especially complicated cases.

No differential should exceed the current market price when a contract is finally adjusted, sellers further emphasize in telling of their desire to give both their mills and customers a square deal. For instance, if the chosen differential, when applied to an original contract price, results in a price fractionally higher than the current market, then the mill would be obliged to scale-down.

Naturally, sellers anticipate a greater degree of resistance in adjusting contracts involving extra-high costs, than in the medium or lower-cost groups. Then it will be a question of inducing the seller to accept the "average differential" for the total group.

On the other hand, where a mill's net cost is below the average differential for the group, sellers concede that there is no justification for such a mill to insist upon the "average," and thus relegate to itself an indefensible "premium."

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Work has begun here on an addition to the Griffin Hosiery Mill.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Orange Cotton Mills, for some months operating but two to four days weekly, are now running on a full weekly basis.

QUITMAN, GA.—The Morgan Cotton Mills of Quitman, idle for several months, have resumed operations. The mills manufacture automobile tire fabric and orders are said to be in hand for six months' operation. The mill population affected is about 700 persons. The mills will operate with day and night shifts.

GRANITE FALLS, N. C.—Orders for textile products manufactured by the Shuford group of mills at Granite Falls are so heavy at the present that Mill No. 2 has begun operating nights, according to Dick M. Cline, assistant secretary of the four mills. The other three plants already were on full time, two shifts.

ELLENBORO, N. C.—The Ellenboro Manufacturing Company, producing jacquard bedspreads, has appointed Taylor, Clapp & Beall, Brown & Serocke Department, as selling agent. New styles for fall are being shown now and others are under preparation. At present price levels, the line will retail from \$1.59 to \$3.98.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—One of the largest textile concerns in New England is serious considering moving to Asheville within the very near future, Fred L. Seely, president of Biltmore Industries, Inc., and active Chamber of Commerce worker, announced during the course of an after-dinner address delivered before a civic banquet held on June 29 to celebrate the reopening of a closed Asheville bank.

BELTON, S. C.—Contract for rebuilding 47 houses at Belton Mills, Belton, damaged by the tornado several weeks ago, was let to the Townsend Lumber Company, of Anderson. Work will begin at once. The entire job is expected to mean an expenditure of around \$50,000.

Bids have been taken for construction of 200 rooms, or about 50 houses, for the Clark Thread Company plant at Austell, Ga.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Published reports that the Burlington Mills would adopt the 40-hour week on July 10 are erroneous, according to J. Spencer Love, president. The mills will continue their present schedule pending a change in operating time that may be brought about when the code for rayon weaving mills is made effective.

The mills have recently given their employees a substantial increase in wages.

LINDALE, GA.—An order has been awarded for material for the construction of some twenty-five or thirty new dwellings for the Lindale unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company village. This is in contemplation of operating with a double shift for the Lindale units, which will necessitate the employment of additional overseers and textile men. According to an announcement from the local mill management, the dwellings are to be located to the south side of Jamestown.

LYMAN, S. C.—Construction of a \$35,000 addition to the boiler house of the Pacific Mills at Lyman will begin immediately and will likely be completed within ninety days. The Gallivan Construction Company of Greenville was awarded the contract for the job.

BENTON, N. C.—Pioneer Hosiery Mills, Inc., has filed a certificate of incorporation in the office of Stacey W. Wade, secretary of State, at Raleigh, to manufacture by knitting, weaving or otherwise any and all hosiery, wearing apparel of any kind and description. Authorized capital stock \$100,000, subscribed stock \$7,500, by E. F. Mendenhall, Courtney K. Mendenhall, J. A. Kinney, Raymond McDonald and Mary M. McDonald.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—The plant of the old Superior Hosiery Company, purchased several weeks ago by Charles L. Amos of High Point, N. C., will probably be moved from here. Fixtures are reported already to have been moved, but the knitting machines are still in the local factory building.

Mr. Amos bought the machinery and equipment from John W. Lambeth of Thomasville, N. C.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Dan River Cotton Mills will hire between 800 and 1,200 additional workers within the next thirty days at a minimum wage of \$12 as a result of the new industrial code, Robert E. West, president of the company said.

Mr. West said he was not prepared to comment on the code in any detail until he saw the final draft which has in it some amendments to the plan as drawn up by the committee representing the textile industry.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—It is learned that work is already under way on important improvements which are being made to the equipment of the Wennonah Cotton Mills. Some additions are also being made to building space and some new cards are being installed, along with some spinning equipment and new openers, all of which is designed to provide more efficient plant operation and assure an improved product. Additions are also being built to the mill office, the waste house and the warehouse and stock room. The company is now operating at full capacity and has been doing so for some time, and a 10 per cent increase in wages was recently announced.

LENOIR, N. C.—Efforts of a group of preferred stockholders in the Caldwell Cotton Mill Company, which employs about 75 workers, and is running day and night with sufficient orders on hand to maintain that pace for close to two months, to effect a dissolution of the corporation and sale of its assets received a setback before Judge T. B. Finley in Superior Court at Morganton, N. C.

The check came when counsel for the corporation, after their demurrer to the original bill of complaint, attacking the constitutionality of the proceedings, had been overruled, filed notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court, before which the case will be heard October 11.

The litigation began with the filing of Superior Court of Caldwell county of a petition charging mismanagement of the property asking for receivership and dissolution of the company.

Incorporated in the petition was a request for an injunction to restrain directors of the company from transferring any of its assets or credit to any competing concern in which the said directors own stock, pending institution of a receivership proceeding. The injunction was granted by Judge Finley.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CARROLLTON, GA.—Work on the new Lawler Hosiery Mill is being rushed here so that operations may start August 15. The new mill will be situated in a three-story building, costing more than \$30,000, which will double present capacity. Upward of 300 persons will be employed.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—In order to spread employment, the working schedules of hourly paid employees of American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff will be reduced considerably. In most cases they will be reduced to 40 hours per week.

This shortening of hourly schedules will take place during the next six weeks and will be accompanied by a 20 per cent increase in hourly rates. Five per cent of the increase will be put into effect immediately.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Circuit Judge Thomas S. Sease, of Spartanburg, has signed an order directing Donald Huggin, special referee, to take testimony and report his findings on a proposal for the sale of the Irene Mills property at Gaffney. The order also stipulates that the creditors of the mills show cause July 14 before Referee Huggins why the proposition should not be accepted.

A petition has been submitted by attorneys for H. C. Moore, receiver of the Irene Mills, reveals that Arthur C. Kyle, of Monticello, N. Y., has submitted an offer of \$132,400 for the property, including the mills, finishing plant and all tangible and intangible assets. The offer includes a proposition to pay \$93,400 in cash and \$38,000 in common stock of a proposed new corporation which would have a total capital stock of \$30,000.

In the event of the rejection of the offer by the creditors the receiver asks for authorization by the court to offer the entire plant and properties of the Irene Mills for sale at such time and upon such terms as the court may deem proper. The Irene Mills have been operating under a receivership since May 26, 1931.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mock-Judson-Voehringer, Inc., hosiery manufacturers, announced an increase of 10 per cent in wages of the company's 900 employees, the increase becoming effective at the time of the announcement.

At the same time, officials of the Dixie Throwing Company, located at Bruce and Oakland streets, revealed that this firm had put into effect a 10 per cent wage increase for its 150 employees. This company, a silk manufacturing concern, has been running at capacity for several months. It has frequently advertised during the past year for skilled employees.

John K. Voehringer, Jr., president of Mock-Judson-Voehringer, stated that the increase at his plant applies to both piece and time workers. A notice posted at the plant in the western part of the city stated that the wage increase was given "in appreciation of the co-operation from our employees, and we assure that this firm will at all times do as much for you as anyone, as we believe we have done in the past." The firm opened here some six years ago and has operated at capacity, day and night, despite the depression.

A 10 per cent advance in wages at the Southern Silk Mills, with plants here and at Kernersville, was announced Saturday. Around 250 employees are affected by raise.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

Dyer _____

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Recent changes _____

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

DURHAM, N. C.—According to announcement made Friday afternoon by Austin H. Carr, president, operatives of the Durham Hosiery Mills will receive a 10 per cent wage increase, effective July 10. Approximately 2,000 persons are affected. The hosiery mills operate plants in Durham, Carrboro and Mebane.

DANVILLE, VA.—Wiedeman & Singleton, engineers of Atlanta, Ga., has drawn plans for the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills for improvements to the water system.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—The Adams-Millis Corporation has awarded the contract to R. K. Stewart & Son of High Point, N. C., for the construction of a mill unit for the local plant of the company. This unit will represent an expenditure of approximately \$30,000. It will be of brick, concrete, etc., and modern in every respect. The plans were prepared by R. B. Biberstein of Charlotte, N. C.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—P. Ward Eshelman, president and treasurer of Wilkes Hosiery Mills Company, has been appointed receiver for the Keystone Hosiery Mills here in an order signed by Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of U. S. District Court. This is an equity case brought by Robert Badcock against the Keystone Hosiery Mills.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—Changes announced at the local unit of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills are as follows: W. L. Phillips has been appointed manager. He has been manufacturing expert for the chain of mills owned and operated by J. W. Sanders, of Jackson, Miss., in this State and Alabama. C. B. Walls, who has been superintendent of the Aponaug Mills of Kosciusko, Miss., has accepted the position of superintendent of the carding and spinning divisions of the mill here. W. E. Ellenberg has become night superintendent of the carding and spinning divisions, having resigned a similar position with the Alden Mills here.

OBITUARY

C. W. TROY

Tupelo, Miss.—C. W. Troy, 72, who is president of the Tupelo Cotton Mills and who was stricken with a heart attack at Knoxville, Tenn., July 1, while he and his wife were en route to New York, died in a hospital at Knoxville Wednesday.

Burlington Offers Well Styled Lines

Burlington Mills have made a very successful attempt this season to present smartly styled numbers in both cotton and rayon bedspreads to meet the needs of the consumer of moderate means, but excellent taste in home furnishings. Throughout the line emphasis is placed upon the fact that it is possible to offer well styled bedspreads at volume prices. Cotton numbers are priced to retail at \$1.50 to \$3.50 and rayon numbers at \$2.98 to \$4.95. Prices have been based upon labor costs under the new cotton textile code, it was stated at the sales office.

Floral patterns predominate in the cotton jacquard line and include a number of interesting new designs to retail at \$1.50 and \$1.98. In the \$2.95 retail range is an extremely attractive spaced large floral design and another with a large spaced morning glory design on a creamy white ground, with a border of the morning glory leaves.

In the \$3.95 retail range the firm's popular floral basket design is continued. New floral designs make use of gingham checks in their patterns. Others suggest Colonial patchwork quilts. An interesting number which suggests that it was styled to go with a room decorated with pictorial wall paper features and old mill design, and also has a border design. While the majority of these cotton bedspreads are monotonous, a few combine two colors in which practically all these spreads are offered, although a few numbers may be also had in rust and a subdued red tone. Novelty ground weaves are a feature of the line.

In the rayon line there are a number of conventional jacquards, priced to retail at \$2.98. There are also some extremely smart piece dyed numbers that will retail at \$3.95, while one very attractive style, described as the bride's number, will retail at \$4.95.

Hosiery Code To Be Announced This Week

The complete code for the hosiery industry is expected to be announced on Wednesday of this week in Washington. It is expected that the code will follow that of the cotton manufacturers where hours of work are concerned, permitting two 40-hour shifts. It is also expected that the code will prohibit the employment of persons under 16 years of age. It will also fix minimum wages.

Interwoven Prices on Some Lines Advanced

Interwoven Stocking Company has increased prices on some styles, but states that no general increase will be made in the line at this time. Distributors are expected to revise their retail prices on the styles affected by the increase not later than July 15, the company states. Some of the new prices follow:

Style 1400, extra thin mercerized lisle, \$2.40; 400, pure silk, \$3.50; 600, pure silk, full-fashioned, \$5.20. All prices are subject to Interwoven's regular 6 per cent discount terms.

Proportion of Summer to Winter Underwear Gains 12% in 5 Years

In knitted underwear definitely classed as either winter or summer garments, there was an increase in the proportion of summer garments produced from 43.2 per cent in 1926 to 55.2 per cent in 1932, or 12 per cent, according to a comprehensive statistical survey of the knit underwear industry drawn up by Constant Southworth for the American Knitwear Manufacturers' Association.

In 1926, all told, 3,237,000 dozen men's union suits were produced and 2,640,000 dozen shirts and drawers. In 1932, union suit production was 2,168,000 dozen, and shirts and drawers 4,228,000.

The survey shows further that men's garments from 1926 to 1932 averaged steadily about half of the total garments produced, but in the last three years, women's garments have been becoming a somewhat smaller share of the total. Proportional production of boys', misses', and children's and infants' was about equal in 1926, but after that, children's and infants' garments produced were more than boys' and misses' put together.

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Code Expected To Double Mill Costs

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville county's cotton mill payroll will be increased by about \$65,000 weekly on July 17 if the minimum wage schedule goes into effect at that time, according to the estimate made by several leaders of the textile industry in this section.

The present weekly wage is estimated at \$11 per employee, while under the new scale, with the minimum wage of \$12 per week, the weekly average will be increased to \$16 per employee, it was said.

Approximately 60,000 persons are employed in the textile industry of the State, and the new wage schedule will mean an increase of around \$5,-

600,000 annually for textile workers of South Carolina, it was estimated.

Manufacturers' costs, because of high wages and shorter hours, will be doubled, local mill men agree. The retail price of cotton goods will, when the new schedule goes into effect, be virtually doubled because of the increased manufacturing costs, it was declared.

Glanzstoff Shows New Fall Fabrics

Late fall fabrics, ranging from heavy sheers of the reverse crepe type to cantons of 250 denier yarn, are being shown by the American Glanzstoff Corporation. The collection, designed from the rayon firm by E. H. Doute, has been planned to offer sug-

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gestions for new weaves to both broad silk weavers and fine cotton goods mills. It is on display in a special show room at the company's headquarters at 261 Fifth avenue.

Seventy-five, 100, 150 and 250 denier Glanzstoff yarns have been used for these fabrics. While the majority of them are 100 per cent Glanzstoff, there is also an interesting group of cloths combining Glanzstoff and acetate yarns in neat, two-toned novelty checks and a few failles with two-toned ribs.

One particularly interesting fabric in the display is a novelty diagonal, combining bright and dull Glanzstoff yarns. It is a wooly type fabric with a dull ground, with the brighter yarn used for the raised diagonal effect in the weave. It is being shown in a vivid orangeade shade.

Another novelty being shown is a heavy chevron crepe with a very pronounced slant. This is woven entirely of 100 denier Glanzstoff yarn.

Recognition is accorded the new vogue for satins by a special group of these fabrics. They are medium count numbers, designed to meet the requirements of silk houses for popular priced satins. One heavy crepe back number is particularly interesting.

The industry bill lacks the Mexican provision for turning a factory over to the employees if owners do not operate it to suit them.—Washington Post.

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Southern Textile Bulletin

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The volume of business done in cotton goods last week was limited, due to the holiday and the disposition of buyers and sellers to await final approval of the textile code. Most of the mills were withdrawn and prices were hard to obtain on many fabrics. A general tendency to name higher prices to cover the increase in costs to be brought about by operation under the code was noted in all divisions of the market.

Prices on gray goods were more settled at the week end. On print cloths quotations were 85¢ for 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares, 75¢ for 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s, 65¢ for 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60 and 57¢ for 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s. Sales of fair quantities had been made on each of these numbers at the prices mentioned.

Carded broadcloth sales were fairly large during the week despite the confusion which left the market without quotations on some construction at times. The 80x60s were sold in good quantities at 7½ for July and August shipments, and some houses were holding for 75¢.

Fine yarn cloth markets were active at higher prices during the week, and real shortages were developing on some lines. Buyers who had been comforted by the thought that they had covered their July needs earlier in the season were finding the demand for their products greater than they had expected, and were scouring the market for quick goods.

Further advances of 2 cents a yard were announced in tickings and denims and some of the other colored goods lines. Bedspreads prices that were about ready to be announced for fall were withdrawn to undergo a further revision upward due to the increased wage scale provided for in the recovery act. The mills have work in hand to keep them active throughout the summer and on many lines production is bespoken well into the late fall months. The movement of goods on past orders continues very large.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	47½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	43¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	65½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	85½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	75½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8
Tickings, 8-ounce	17½
Denims	14½
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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices, which were unsettled through most of the week, were steadier at the close. New quotations were the highest since the upturn in prices began. Buyers were slower to pay spinners' prices which have been moved up to care for the higher operating costs under the Recovery Act.

Prices paid during the week were almost entirely fixed by the limit that buyers would pay for spot deliveries. The demand was far in excess of available supplies. The average price paid for both weaving and knitting yarns, carded, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher than the price prevailing at the close of 1926 when cotton prices were around 12 to 13 cents.

One effect of these high prices has been to make buyers anxious about taking in the balance due them on contracts placed when prices were very substantially lower. The larger, responsible sale yarn producers began two months ago to safeguard themselves and their customers by not booking any more business than they could completely deliver within 30 days of accepting the orders. With the time closely approaching for the industrial recovery act to commence to function, some of these sources are keeping their unfilled orders down to about the equivalent of two weeks' full-time operations. These are important producing units in the sale yarn business and their conservatism recently has virtually eliminated them as active competitors for new business.

The prospective functioning of the recovery wage prompted many manufacturers to hurry out as much finished goods as possible. Belated yarn shipments have represented a serious burden to manufacturers whose contracts call for completion before the Recovery Act becomes operative, yet find their yarn supplies threatening to go through after that time.

Combed yarn spinners last week moved up prices more arbitrarily than others, according to buyers, yet it was agreed that they had been too close to carded counts up to then. Prices were up from 2c to 5c, and 60c over the lows of the early part of the week. They continued to show a rising trend up to the first of this week.

Southern Single Warps		40s	39
10s	22½	40s ex.	40
12s	23	50s	42
14s	23½	60s	45
16s	24½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
20s	25½	8s	22½
24s	27½	10s	23
26s	29½	12s	23½
30s	29½	16s	24½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		20s	26½
8s	22½	Carpet Yarns	
10s	23	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	23½	and 4-ply	
16s	24½	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
20s	26½-28	and 4-ply	
24s	28½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
30s	30½-33	and 4-ply	
30s ex.	31½	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
40s ex.	39	8s, 1-ply	
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
8s	22½	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
10s	22½	12s, 2-ply	
12s	23	16s, 2-ply	
14s	23½	20s, 2-ply	
16s	24½	30s, 2-ply	
20s	26½-28	36s, 2-ply	
24s	27½	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	29½	8s	
30s	29½	10s	
36s	34½	12s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	
8s	22½	16s	
10s	23	18s	
12s	23½	20s	
14s	24	22s	
16s	25	24s	
20s	26½-28	26s	
24s	27½-28	28s	
26s	28½	30s	
30s	30½-33		

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Cotton Houses Shown

Practicability of cotton fabric as a major element in home construction

is having impressive demonstration in a model masonite dwelling erected as an exhibit at the current Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago.

According to the Cotton-Textile Institute, this house is roofed with 2,500 square feet of canvas laid over a built-up construction of felt and pressed-wood. The canvas was put down on the built-up roof using a cold emulsion asphalt, rolled in place with a heavy roller and given three coats of paint.

The use of fabric supplements the adoption of canvas for all outside surfacing and inside walls and partitions of a so-called "cotton house" designed by Lawrence Kocher, architect and editor of the *Architectural Record*.

Outstanding service given by canvas in the marine field has led to its recognition as an appropriate material to supplant shingles, clapboards, stucco or brick wall finish in the erection of modern low-cost houses, which is the subject of first consideration today in the building industry, the Institute says.

Increasing Use Of Cotton Bags

Reorders for peck-size cotton bags from Maine and Long Island, N. Y., potato growers and shippers who have been using this type of container during the past two years, alone aggregate to date more than 5,000,000 sacks, according to figures obtained by the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Taking into account the widespread development of the cotton bag's popularity in other sections of the country last season, the Institute estimates that probably 15,000,000 bags will be used by growers and shippers during the next twelve months.

With satisfaction to the consumer and with profit to the grower and distributor, potatoes packed in cotton mags have been commanding a premium in price throughout the past season. Based on the average differential in effect during the past few months, potatoes in cotton bags brought approximately \$250,000 more than if they had been put up in other types of containers. This unusual show of preference on the part of the housewife, with a share of benefit for the potato farmer and the other trade factors, is the result of a consistent policy of making the cotton put-up a strict "quality pack" with the identity of the grower, shipper or distributor imprinted on each sack.

Aside from the possibilities for extra profit, the cotton bag has unique physical characteristics to make it definitely superior. Chief among these qualities is that the fabric permits ventilation thereby insuring the potatoes reaching the consumer in sound condition.

The plain sheeting bag continues to be the favorite cotton container for retail put-ups of potatoes, reorders disclosing that about 85 per cent of the cotton bags will be of the sheeting type, the others being open mesh bags. Sheeting bags have predominant consumer appeal because of their further usefulness, when emptied in the home, although this advance is also inherent in the bags made wholly or in part of open mesh, which enables the contents to be readily seen by the "difficult-to-please" shopper.

Among the other features that have established the cotton bag as the accepted container for standard quality consumer packages is its strength and resistance to breakage. On account of the frequent handling of potatoes between the time they are shipped from the grower until they reach the consumer, loss in shipments has been practically eliminated.

World Consumption Largest in Three Years

World consumption of all kinds of cotton during May was the largest in any month since January, 1930, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. During May, world spinners used approximately 2,212,000 bales of all growths of cotton as against 2,032,000 during April, 1,854,000 during May last year, 1,900,000 two years ago, and 2,209,000 four years ago.

During the ten months of this season, from August through May, the world consumed 20,401,000 bales of all kinds of cotton as against 19,457,000 during the corresponding portion of last season, 18,638,000 two seasons ago, 21,391,000 three seasons ago, and 21,665,000 four seasons ago. Consumption increased 8.9 per cent from April to May this year, as against an average decrease of 2.6 per cent from April to May in the five years from 1928 to 1932.

The increase in world consumption of all kinds of cotton from April to May was almost entirely due to the sharply increased use of the American staple, which, in turn, was largely due to the rapid acceleration of domestic cotton mill activity.

Examination of Mercerized Hosiery Yarns

IN a report to the British Cotton Industry Research Association, D. A. Clibbens and A. Geake give the following summary of the results of tests made on variations in shade in dyed stockings knitted from mercerized yarns:

The presence of undesired shade variations in dyed stockings knitted from mercerized yarn is a fairly common occurrence. The shade variation may consist of an abrupt change of color from uniformly lighter in a part of the stocking to uniformly darker in another part, or it may consist of many comparatively short lengths of yarn differing in color from the remainder of the material. These short lengths may be distributed in a superficially random manner through the fabric, or they may collect together to form regular and more or less bold patterns of stripes or diamonds. In either case they are often found on closer examination to recur regularly along the thread in periods characteristic of the hank structure.

From the known effects of variations in mercerization treatment on the dyeing qualities of cotton yarns it is to be expected that shade variations in mercerized hosiery will often be due to lack of uniformity in the yarn mercerizing process, and critical methods for testing this possibility are very desirable.

Shade defects that are periodic and characteristic of the hank structure are simpler to diagnose than those consisting of abrupt color changes from one long length of yarn to another, such as might correspond to a difference between one hank and another, or one bobbin and another. The distribution of the irregularity in hank periods simplifies the problem since it precludes, as possible causes of the defect, variations in raw fibre quality and in the processes of spinning, doubling and singeing (gassing). This paper deals principally with the examination of such periodic irregularities.

The shade of dyed mercerized yarn is sensitive to many conditions in the mercerization process itself, including the washing and drying operations. Two conditions that are well known to affect the shade are the efficiency of impregnation of the yarn with the mercerizing liquor, and the tension applied to the yarn during mercerizing, or the extent to which it is permitted to shrink in the process. Variations in either of these conditions within a hank must necessarily lead in greater or lesser degree to periodic shade variations when the material is subsequently dyed.

Variations in mercerized yarn caused by variations in the impregnation of the material with the mercerizing liquor can be detected by a comparison of the extent to which the hairs in different parts of the yarn have deconvoluted under the swelling action of the liquor. The variation can be expressed in a quantitative manner by measurements of Deconvolution Counts. When a dyed mercerized yarn shows a periodic color variation associated with a large periodic variation in Deconvolution Count, the length of the period being characteristic of the hank structure, the results can be interpreted without ambiguity; the variability is certainly due to non-uniform impregnation of the hank with the mercerizing liquor.

Variations in the shrinkage of yarn during mercerizing may cause shade variations in subsequent dyeing that are

accompanied by little or no difference in Deconvolution Count. A method for detecting such variations is described in this paper. It consists in remercerizing the loose yarn under conditions which permit free shrinkage, and observing the regularity of shrinkage in this treatment. The interpretation of the result is based on the fact that variations of shrinkage in the first (technical) mercerization must be reflected in complementary shrinkage variations in the second (laboratory) mercerization; those parts of the yarn that originally shrank the more will subsequently shrink the less and vice versa. The experimental method employs a technique described in principle by Hegan and Shearer for the detection of tension irregularities in rayon yarns. By its means, a curve is automatically constructed on the yarn itself, wrapped in the form of a flat pad, such that the slope of the curve at any point is a measure of the shrinkage suffered by the yarn in the laboratory remercerization.

Variations in shrinkage are thus shown by changes in the direction of the curve, and the coincidence or otherwise of color and shrinkage changes is immediately apparent from an examination of the yarn pad. A pad of this kind, wrapped from a yarn mercerized without the application of tension or other constraint, and carrying a graphical record of its own shrinkage regularity during mercerizing, is called for convenience the Shrinkage Diagram of the yarn.

A yarn containing variations caused by non-uniform impregnation with the mercerizing liquor (variable Deconvolution Count) shows corresponding variations in its shrinkage on remercerization without tension, the parts that were ineffectively impregnated, or in the extreme case entirely unaffected, by the original mercerizing treatment shrinking more than those that had already been completely impregnated. When the variation is periodic the curve in the Shrinkage Diagram then shows a succession of sharp peaks and troughs coinciding with color and Deconvolution Count changes.

When the variation in the yarn is due to differences of shrinkage permitted in mercerization, complementary differences of shrinkage are observed on remercerizing the yarn without tension. A periodic variation of this kind again results in a shrinkage Diagram showing periodic maxima and minima corresponding with color changes, but with little or no change of Deconvolution Count. It is found in practice that differences of yarn shrinkage in the original mercerization generally produce less abrupt effects than differences of impregnation, and in the former case the curve in the Shrinkage Diagram frequently shows a perfectly continuous wave form contrasting with the discontinuous peaks and troughs often shown in the latter case.

Thus mercerization irregularities due to both the common causes—faulty impregnation and irregular shrinkage—are detected by the Shrinkage Diagram and the two causes can generally be differentiated by means of Deconvolution Counts. The greater shrinkage is associated with the lighter dyeing parts of the yarn, whichever cause is operative in producing shade irregularities after dyeing.

Periodic dyeing defects in hank mercerized yarns are

occasionally attributable to local chemical degradation of the cellulose, and these are fundamentally distinct from the defects caused by variable swelling. The simplest way in which the local chemical attack of a mercerized hank can be conceived to occur is by a failure in the washing process following the souring operation that normally succeeds the mercerization. More or less acid is left in a part of the hank, chemical modification of the cellulose occurs during subsequent drying or storage, and the resulting change in the affinity of the affected part of the hank for dyes causes a periodic dyeing defect in the thread. Such chemical attack of the yarn also affects its shrinkage on remercerizing without tension, and therefore causes a periodic variation in the Shrinkage Diagram. In many cases, at least, the chemically modified yarn shrinks to a lesser extent than the normal, and since it invariably dyes a lighter shade in direct colors, the lesser shrinkage is associated with the lighter dyeing parts of the yarn. This state of affairs is the opposite to that found when the defects are due to faulty impregnation or variable shrinkage, where the greater shrinkage is associated with the lighter dyeing. Apart from this difference, the accepted tests for chemical degradation of cellulose can also be used to distinguish between dyeing irregularities caused in the actual mercerizing operation, and those caused by chemical attack of the yarn.

Valuable confirmatory evidence is obtained from the so-called "Redyeing Tests." In these tests, samples of the unlevel dyed material are stripped of their original color, scoured and redyed (a) on the material in this state, and (b) on the material after it has also been remercerized in the laboratory. If the treatment (a) results of the shade irregularity distributed precisely as in the original dyeing, whilst the treatment (b) results in material of a level shade, the original irregularity must have been caused by some lack of uniformity in the conditions of the original mercerization treatment. If both treatments (a) and (b) result in level dyeings, the defect must be due to an irregularity in the original dyeing process, or to the presence of some impurity on the yarn or fabric that was not removed by the dyer's preparation (scouring) and prevented the uniform absorption of dye. If, however, neither treatment (a) nor (b) results in a level dyeing, no unequivocal conclusion can be drawn without further investigation. The source of the defect may then be found at some stage other than the actual mercerizing or dyeing, irregularities caused by chemical attack of the cellulose reacting, for example, in this way towards the Redyeing Tests. From the failure to produce a level dyeing after the yarn has been carefully remercerized it does not necessarily follow, however, that the original mercerization was blameless.

When the shade irregularity consists of an isolated abrupt color change in the stocking, the problem of deciding whether the variation occurred in the mercerizing process is often difficult. This type of defect is generally characterized by a knot in the yarn at the shade change—an indication of a difference in dyeing quality between two different yarn packages (hanks, bobbins, etc.) joined at some stage in the winding or processing of the two-fold yarn, or at the knitting machine itself. It is usually possible to decide from a comparison between the Deconvolution Count of the knot itself and that of the loose ends of yarn whether the join was made prior, or subsequent, to mercerizing. When no external evidence is available, the difference may be due to the mixture of two different yarns mercerized independently—hence, probably differing both in the quality of the raw fibre and in the conditions of mercerizing; or it may be due to

a mixture of different yarns mercerized identically, or of the same yarn mercerized under two different sets of conditions; or finally, it may be due to accidental or deliberate variations within nominally the same spinning, the same doubling, or the same mercerizing process. The best that can be expected from any laboratory examination is a decision whether the shade difference is fundamentally due to a difference in raw fibre, in yarn structure, in mercerizing conditions, etc.

For this purpose, a comparison between the two differently dyed threads with respect to yarn counts, twist, and staple qualities is the first essential. If no difference is found in these respects, the two threads can be compared in Deconvolution Count and Remercerization Shrinkage. When large differences exist in any of these properties the fundamental cause of the shade variation can then be established with reasonable certainty, and the conclusion checked by the Redyeing Tests. In many cases, however, the measurable differences are all small, and their significance is then uncertain. Apart from the inherent difficulties in the accurate measurement of staple qualities, this is due to the fact that measurements of the structure of yarn and fibre, and measurements of the "mercerized quality" of yarn, are not strictly independent. No method for describing the mercerized quality of cotton materials has yet been devised that completely separates the effects of the mercerization treatment itself from that of the yarn and fibre structure. Similarly, such structural properties as yarn counts, staple length and staple fineness are evidently affected to some extent by variations in shrinkage during mercerizing, as well as by other factors in that process. Small differences in any of these properties are therefore difficult to interpret, and chief reliance must be placed on the Redyeing Tests. The conclusions can then only be stated as probabilities.

Abrupt shade changes in dyed mercerized hosiery are sometimes attributed to differences in yarn singeing (gassing). The characteristic behavior of variations produced by non-uniform gassing is considered in detail in this paper, where it is shown that differences of dyed shade caused by such variations are very greatly reduced by mercerization.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Lincolnton Spinners, Inc., has purchased the Wampum Cotton Mills from J. A. Abernethy & Sons, owners. The new corporation has as its president, Attorney C. W. Bagby, of Hickory, and R. J. McGee, secretary-treasurer, a former cotton mill superintendent of Excell Mill in Lincolnton.

The Wampum, closed for the past four years, is a 14,072-spindle mill and is the third largest in the county. The new owners plan to start operation in about ten days. The purchase price was given as \$90,000.

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Cotton Mill For Sale

16,000 spindle yarn mill at Wake For-
est, N. C., offered for sale at the
Court House in Raleigh at 11 a. m.,
July 27, 1933. Don P. Johnston, Re-
ceiver, Royall Cotton Mills, Inc.

HUNTER'S TRAVELER
25—H. & B. 40" Cards.
6—Woon. Speeders, 7x3½, 184 Sp.
6—Whitin Speeders, 8x4, 160 Sp.
3—S-L Drawing Frames, 4 Dels., new
condition.
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Hopper Feeder.
1—B-C Stationary Tying-In Machine.
HUNTER MACHINERY CO.
619 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as second hand in
large card room or overseer in small
one, 43 years of age, 24 years' experi-
ence in carding, 7 years as overseer.
Can furnish best of references. "J. T.
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WANTED—A first class card grinder.
None but a good one need apply. Must
be sober and willing to work. Good
job for right man. "R. R.," care Tex-
tile Bulletin.

MILL TREASURER AVAILABLE
Treasurer of large northern mill now in
liquidation is open for engagement. Con-
siderable executive experience, corpora-
tion and cost accounting, preparing and
control of budgets, corporation reports,
bank loans, purchasing cotton and sell-
ing. For appointment and further details
address "V.," care The Textile Bulletin.

Quick Verdict Given Mill in Eviction Case

Rock Hill, S. C.—After 12 hours
of testimony and arguments it took
a magistrate's court jury but four
minutes to return a verdict in favor
of the Industrial Cotton Mill, seeking
to evict striking operatives from
company-owned houses.

The case was that of J. D. Moody,
a member of the workers' strike com-
mittee, who was granted a jury trial
on a rule to show cause why he
should not be evicted. Four other
cases are to be tried. Whether Moody
would appeal had not been deter-
mined.

B. B. Wilson appeared for the mill
and the firm of McDow & Hilde-
brand for the workers, number of
whom have been cited.

The mill contends it is the custom,
and an implied agreement, that when
a worker is employed he moves into a
company house, if he desires, and that
when his employment is terminated
he moves out.

It charged Moody voluntarily ter-
minated his employment June 26th
when he and several hundred other
of the mill's employees walked out
on strike for the second time in two
weeks. The second strike has not
been settled.

Phases of the strike came into evi-
dence during the questioning of L. D.
Pitts, president of the mill, who pro-
fessed ignorance regarding the
"stretch-out" system. He said the
system was not in force in his plant,
with the supporting claim that, while
Industrial Cotton Mill weavers tend
from 24 to 26 looms, those of some
other plants tend as many as 104.

The jury was expected to attempt
to reach a verdict.

Silk and Rayon Code Agreement

New York.—Silk and rayon weav-
ers represented by the Silk Associa-
tion of America announced the basis
for their code of business ethics,
which is expected to be whipped into
final shape within a day or two.

The basic agreements provide for
a minimum wage of \$18 a week for
skilled weavers and warpers in the
North and 10 per cent less for simi-
lar workers in the South, and a 40-
hour week.

Unskilled workers would receive a
minimum of \$13 in the North and
\$12 in the South.

No specific wage minimum was set
for loom warpers and winders, but it
was decided to establish for them a
40-hour week, with two shifts. Work-
ers in this classification would be on a
parity in both Northern and Southern
plants.

A prohibition against the employ-
ment of persons under 16 years of
age was decided upon.

American Enka Corporation Policy

The American Enka Corporation
has announced that it was making no
change in its prices at present. All
orders are being taken, however, sub-
ject to the firm's special sales clause,
which has been in effect since May 1,
1933, and which allows an adjustment
in price at the time of shipment to
cover any actual increase in cost due
to any governmental legislation.

For Sale

Land and buildings formerly known as Vardry Mills property, consisting of
twelve and eight-tenths acres in the center of the City of Greenville, South
Carolina (The Textile Center of the South), together with three story mill
constructed brick mill, a sprinkler system, office building and operatives' houses.
Ample skilled textile labor available. For immediate action entire property can
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**Sea Train Excursion, Norfolk, Va.
Including Seven Hours Cruise
Beautiful Chesapeake Bay**

\$6.00 JULY 15TH \$6.00
ROUND TRIP

Tickets on sale going trip, Saturday, June 10th, good returning regular trains leaving Norfolk 7:30 p. m. Sunday, June 11th, 1933.

"New Deal" Extension Feature

Limit on tickets will be extended for period not exceeding five days on payment of \$1.00 per day each day extended.

Sea Train Excursion

Tickets on sale July 15th, final limit July 16th. Seven Hours Cruise on Chesapeake Steamship Sunday, July 16th. Steamer leaves Pinnars Point 9:00 a. m., returning to Norfolk 4:00 p. m. same day. Round trip fare includes cruise on Chesapeake Bay.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Rates

Lunch on steamer en route at reasonable price. Accommodations on steamship are limited.

Southern Railway System will also operate Sea-Train Excursions to Norfolk August 19th.

Reduced fare tickets must be purchased before boarding train.

For Tickets, Schedules and Pullman Reservations, Consult Ticket Agents.

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Who Will Hold The Aces In The New Deal?

The deck has been shuffled and the cards in the New Deal are about to be dealt.

It is as plain as the nose on your face that the ACES are going to be held by the mills with MODERN EQUIPMENT. The cards are stacked against WORN MACHINERY.

More and more Southern cotton manufacturers realize this fact. Their inquiries for new machinery are more numerous now than they have been in years. Under the 40-hour week and other provisions of the National Recovery Act, the jackpots are going to be won by the well equipped mills.

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